Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, March 13, 1806. [No. 1547.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

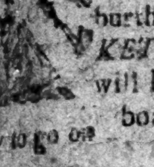
On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

I have received from Madras,
(Via New York
9 Bales of Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams,
Nicomis and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Marocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 frails of Figs.

March 5. d

RECEIVED,
Per schooner FAIRPLAY *from* BOSTON,
And for Sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 boxes Mould Candles, of a superior quality
do. do. Chocolate,

IN STORE,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin } *TEAS.*
Russia and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks Vidonia Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogsheads retailing Molasses
Hogsheads and barrels New England Rum
Casks and boxes fresh Raisins
Mould and Dipt Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse Salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.

February 28. d

FOR SALE
1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Scholfield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers*, to secure John and M. Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock,*

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by Vest, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

February 24. d3w

Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. called *PARADISE*, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Aisquith, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14. eot1sM.du17M

CLOVER SEED.
3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19. d

FOR SALE,
100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 ⅞ Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and authorised by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued and now in prosecution against Thos. Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and to choose a new assignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm Oxley, *Assignee.*

March 5 dt26th

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. *Five Dollars reward* will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

Printer.

February 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tt

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every articl in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

This day is Published,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
[*Price twelve and a half Cents*]
AN ORATION,
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d February, 1806.
By Charles F. Mercer:
A member of the Washington Society.

March 6. d

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller, King street;
Has just received from Philadelphia, the following
VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.
Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.
Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.
Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.
Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.
Gordon's History of the American Revolution.
Plutarch's Lives.
Davis's Modern Geography.
Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press"
Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.
McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing-Paper.

March 11. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A quantity of
CORN AND RYE.
Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room.*

February 1. eo

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

Feb. 28. eo2w

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND,

ON the north east corner of Cameron and Water streets, fronting 25 feet on the former and 61 feet on the latter, adjoining the property of I. Geiger, lately occupied by Mr. H. Nicholson. Any person wishing to purchase such a Lot may meet with a great bargain on application to

Frederick Shuck.

March 5. eo7t

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 23. d6t.eo

Boarding-House Opened
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 5. 1aw8t

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. Gregg's Speech continued.*]

In relation to the capture and condemnation of our vessels, contrary to what we consider, and to what I verily believe to be the law of nations, I shall not detain the committee with many observations. I have no intention of entering into a discussion of the abstract question, whether a trade is justifiable in war, which is not open in time of peace? I will only observe, that on the principles of reason and justice, and from such authors as I have had an opportunity of consulting, the right for which we contend does appear to me to be clearly established. In some late publications this question has received a very luminous and ample discussion, and the right insisted on by us has been placed on such ground, and supported by reasoning so clear, so cogent, and so conclusive, that Great Britain, with all her boasted talents, will find it extremely difficult to find answers for them.

But even admitting the British doctrine to be correct, what, I would ask, has been the conduct of that government under it? Has it been that of a nation actuated by motives of liberality and friendship? Has it been that of a civilized and polished nation? Has it been such as justice and the fair and honorable conduct of our government has given us a right to expect? No person, I think, is prepared to answer in the affirmative. It does not appear that the principle was practised on during the last, nor for some time after the commencement of the present war. I will not undertake absolutely to say that they relinquished it, but the trade which it now prohibits was permitted to be carried on to a great extent without any interruption from their cruizers. Numbers allured by the prospect of gain, were induced to engage in the profitable business, and supposing themselves safe under the protection of law, had their vessels and effects seized to a large amount. The capture and condemnation of their property was to them the first promulgation of the law. Ignorance of what it was impossible for them to know, was imputed to them as a crime, and an honorable dependence on the justice of a government professing to be friendly, was prosecuted with penalty and forfeiture.

But even independent of our just cause of complaint arising from this principle, apparently new, thus unjustly brought into operation, how has that government conducted in relation to the captures, in which after the most minute investigation, all the ingenuity of her courts have not been able to discover any principle to warrant the condemnation. The perplexing difficulties, the vexatious delays, and the enormous expence attending the prosecution of a claim through every stage of its progress, place an almost insurmountable barrier in the way of obtaining justice. In fact, all her commercial maxims, and the whole system of her conduct, discover a manifest intention, a fixed determination to consummate the ruin of the commerce of this country.

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that many of the captures and condemnations, of which we have heard such loud complaints, are strictly warranted by the law of nations. An immoderate desire of gain very frequently leads the merchants to engage in a trade, which the universal consent of all nations has declared to be unlawful. This observation will, however, perhaps, apply with more propriety to foreigners, who have fixed their residence among us, to enjoy the advantage of trading under our neutral rights, than to the real American merchant. This description of men, under no influence of patriotism, and too generally unrestrained by any principles of justice, pursue their object, wholly regardless of the interest of the country, or of any injurious consequences to which it might be subjected through their misconduct. I have no idea of involving my country in any difficulty on account of these people or their trade. As they are citizens of the world, equally attached to every country, I would always willingly surrender them to be punished according to the laws of whatever country they might be found transgressing. But in withholding protection from these lawless adventurers, let us not withdraw it from the real American merchant. Acting from motives of patriotism as well as of gain, he combines his own interest with that of his country. While he is accumulating wealth to himself, he is adding to the revenue and riches of his country, and while he is searching a market for the productions of the farmers, he is discovering something that may contribute to their convenience and comfort. He is a necessary link in the chain of our society. There is a mutual dependance betwixt him and the farmer. The interest of the one is promoted by the success of the other. This being the case, these two classes should be extremely cautious how they suffer that kind of jealousy to grow up betwixt them, that might eventually prove a source of distress and calamity to them both.

I hope it will not be inferred from any thing that I have said, that I am going to be an advocate for the protection, even of American merchants, in that wild, extravagant carrying trade, to which some of them appear to extend their views. I shall never agree to risk the peace and safety of the nation in such a cause. Even in doubtful cases, or where the law was not perfectly clear, if they would embark their property, let it be at their own hazard. But in carrying on the direct trade of our country, and even in the carrying trade, while they confine themselves within the acknowledged law of nations, I think they are entitled to protection. And in affording this protection I take it that we are promoting the real interest of the country. By cherishing navigation to a certain extent, we secure to ourselves at all times the means of procuring a market for such articles as we have for sale, we furnish means for promoting industry, and we make provision for the maintenance of men, on whose bravery and exertions in the event of war, we must always rely very much for our defense. On this subject I cannot express my sentiments better than I find them expressed in a report made by the present chief magistrate, while secretary of state, and which I consider as declaratory of the true interests of the nation. I shall therefore take the liberty of reading a paragraph of that report.

"It, that is navigation, as a branch of industry, is valuable; but as a source of defence, essential. Its value as a branch of industry, is enhanced by the dependence of so many other branches on it. In times of general peace it multiplies competitors for employment in transportation, and so keeps that at its proper level; and in times of war, that is to say, when those nations who may be our principal carriers, shall be at war with each other, if we have not within ourselves the means of transportation, our produce must be exported in belligerent vessels, at the increased expence of war freight and insurance, and the articles which will not bear that, must perish on our hands.

"But it is as a resource for defence that our navigation will admit, neither neglect nor forbearance. The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land board, and nothing to desire beyond their present rights. But on their sea board they are open to injury, and they have there, too, a commerce that must be protected. This can only be done by possessing a respectable body of citizen seamen, and of artists and establishments in readiness for ship building."

From this very brief view of the conduct of the British government towards us, and I have confined it merely to the points stated in the preamble to the resolution; every candid, every unprejudiced person I think must acknowledge, that we are arrived at a crisis; that we have reached a period at which the honor, the interest, and the public sentiment of the country so far as it has been expressed, call loudly on us to make a stand. The evil we have already suffered is great, and it progressing. Like a cancerous complaint it is penetrating still deeper towards our vitals. While we yield year after year, G. Britain advances step by step; yet a little longer and our commerce will be annihilated, and our independence subverted.

Here the great difficulty presents itself. What are the proper steps to be taken, what measures that we can adopt will be most likely to effect the object we have in view, and in its operation produce the smallest inconvenience to ourselves. I, sir, have reflected much on this subject. I have considered, so far as I was capable, the bearing which every measure, which I have heard proposed, would have on it. The result of my reflections is, that under all the circumstances of the case, the resolution which is now the subject of immediate discussion ought to be adopted. What is the resolution, what does it say? It addresses Great Britain in this mild and moderate, though manly and firm language, you have insulted the dignity of our country by impressing our seamen, and compelling them to fight your battles against a power with whom we are at peace: You have plundered us of much property by that predatory war which you authorize to be carried on against our commerce: To these injuries, insults, and oppression we will submit no longer. We do not, however, wish to destroy that friendly intercourse that ought to subsist betwixt nations, connected by the ties of common interest, to which several considerations seem to give peculiar strength. The citizens of our country and the subjects of yours, from the long habit of supplying their mutual wants, no doubt feel a wish to preserve their intercourse without interruption. To prevent such interruption, and secure against future aggressions, we are now desirous of entering into such arrangements, as ought to be deemed satisfactory by both parties. But if you persist in your hostile measures, if you absolutely refuse acceding to any propositions of compromise, we must slacken those bonds of friendship by which we have been connected, you must not expect hereafter to find us in your market, purchasing your manufactures to so large an amount. What will the people of this country say of this proposition? Will they not be ready to exclaim, that it is too mild for the present state of things? What will be the opinion of foreign governments respecting it? Will they not say that we have extended the principle of moderation too far? What must be its impression on Great Britain herself? Sir, if she is not lost to every sense of national justice she must acknowledge its equity and fairness. But I would enquire particularly what would be its operation on the people of that country? If carried into effect, I believe it will strike dismay thoughout the empire. Its operation will be felt by every description of people but more especially by the commercial and manufacturing part of the community. The influence of these two classes is well known in that country. They are the main pillars of its support. They are the sources of its wealth. Their representations therefore are always attended to. And what language must they speak on this occasion? It must be evident that a regard to their own interest will lead them to remonstrate loudly against that system, which will produce an annual defalcation in the sale of their manufactures, to the amount of 39,000,000 of dollars. This is their vulnerable part. By attacking them in their warehouses and workshops, we reach their vitals, and thus raise a set of advocates in our favor, whose remonstrances may produce an abandonment of those unjust principles and practices, which have produced the solemn crisis.

But, Mr. Chairman, should G. B. contrary to our wishes, and certainly contrary to her own true interest, persist in her ill starred policy, what must be the effect of such conduct on herself, and how will we be ultimately affected by it. Shut out from British markets, our merchants will obtain a partial supply from other countries, and we will resort to domestic manufactures to make up the deficiency. Should this system be adopted, Britain may find it difficult to recover our custom. It is certainly a subject of serious regret, that owing to the large importation and extensive consumption of British goods, domestic manufactures have nearly vanished. I do not expect to see the establishment of large manufactories in this country. The extensive vacant territory we possess furnishes such powerful inducements for settling on land, that few are to be found willing to be confined within the narrow limits of a manufactory. Should, however, such establishments be set on foot, I have no doubt they would receive a large accession of workmen from the numbers which a non-importation act would compel to leave their present homes, in search of employment in this and other countries. But my present view does not extend to these establishments on so large a scale. I want to see every family a little manufactory, vying with each other in the excellency of their workmanship, and exhibiting in their dresses specimens of their ingenuity and industry.

Mr. Chairman, when I first submitted this proposition to the consideration of the House, I was so forcibly impressed with the propriety of adopting it, that I had no expectation it would meet with any opposition. It was not [illegible] laid on the table, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of our exports and imports to and from G. Britain and her dependencies, that I had any suspicion it would be opposed. When that call was made, I began to presume an opposition was intended, & that the opposition would be grounded on the supposed effect which the adoption of the measure now under discussion, would have on the revenue. This was brought particularly into view some days after in the form of a preface to a resolution on this same subject offered by a gentleman from Maryland.

We were told then, that our imports from Great Britain and her dependencies amounted annually to 25,000,000 of dollars, and that at the average rate of duty of 20 per cent. the revenue would of course be affected to the amount of 5,000,000 of dollars. That the revenue will be partially affected by the proposed measure is readily admitted; and if it should be affected to such an extent, as to retard the extinguishment of the national debt, a single day beyond the time fixed by law for its final redemption, I would certainly regret it very sincerely. No person in this country can wish more anxiously to see that debt paid than myself. But, sir, I don't believe the effect on the revenue will be by any means so great as has been stated.—The average duty on imports from Britain does not, I believe, amount to 20 per cent. and therefore the defalcation in the revenue will not be so great as has been stated, even admitting that we do not import from other countries. But it is to be supposed that the enterprize and industry of the merchants are to be wholly paralized by this measure? Will they lay up their vessels in their docks, and shut up their money in their chests? No, sir, when they find themselves excluded by law from British markets, they will resort to other countries, and no doubt they will find goods to answer our purposes quite as well as many of the gewgaws we get from England, and quite as many as we will be able to find money to purchase.

[*Mr. Gregg's Speech to be continued.*]

From the Boston Centinel.

On the Non Intercourse Bill.

AS it is our first duty to serve our country, so it is our first pleasure to find our efforts have not been misapplied or unavailing. PHOCION cannot boast of success to his labors, but he receives satisfaction from conviction that his counsels were profitable to direct.

To one who predicts the future from the past, who marks the connection between our just estimate and weight among the nations of the earth, and the prosperity of our commercial enterprize, it is impossible to consider the restriction of our trade with indifference or composure. While humanity recoils at the carnage of war, the politician refers our prosperity in a great degree to the contests of Europe. While these have destroyed the maritime power of some nations and necessarily occupied the seamen of others, we have profited of their necessity. We have been stimulated to every attempt of adventure, and have engrossed a great part of the trade of the world by our bold and persevering efforts. The return of peace (if we neglect our fortunes) must at once restrict our enterprizes by the necessary competition of countries exchanging arms for arts, and seeking in the relations and habits of quiet, safety and friendship to recover from the consumption of war. Our revenue will decrease with our trade and we must return to the dull, monotonous, regular state of natural progression.

When this is so evident, is it not our duty to promote a friendly intercourse with all the nations of the world, and while we contribute to their comforts make them tributary to our wants. On the improvement of present opportunities depends the extinguishment of our debts; the introduction of the arts, the embellishment of our country. Then, on the return of peace, though our commerce will be restricted, and our revenue diminished, yet from the ease with which we may prosecute all our important pursuits, we may maintain our relative consequence. We shall rival nations, reduced by the loss of men, and burdened with the exactions of debt; and industry will still meet a reward, and enterprize may struggle without a domestic shackle.

With these sentiments, I have hazarded my opinion on the impolicy of a bill prohibiting our intercourse with Great Britain. I expressed also fears that this measure might lead to worse consequences than the decrease of trade and revenue, and in our present defenceless situation terminate in all the evils of war. The Chronicle politicians, who are toiling as assiduously to ruin their country, as ever Washington labored to save it, pretended these could not be the sentiments of an American, and falsely ascribed them to the British consul. It again is evident, that those demagogues who seek popularity by delusion, are again wrong, and the open honest declaration of one of their own party confirms every sentiment advanced by PHOCION.

On Monday, Feb. 10, when I was throwing together my opinions on the impolicy of a *Non-*

Intercourse bill, Mr. N
Jefferson's confidential par
them as important truths
gress. He stated that a
trade of this country with
the merchant in bankrupt
produce of our country by
deprive us of many of the
the necessaries of life, *and*
revenue nearly five million
that it was probable such
gate the English to captu
upon the ocean, or if sh
must finally render ourse
rope, by a necessary relax
of our own measures.

These are the senti
friends and advisers of
They are fortified e
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her agriculture, are al
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Though Mr. N. has
the schemes of his fr
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prove destructive to ou
interests, commercial
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with the false assertion
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of men, who would ea
greatness on their coun
must be knaves, or foo
they deserving of your
and mean, in their rese
to meet the scorn and
rous, high minded peo
demand the reparation
rit, they cannot repel a
rage. If such men a
destinies of our country
as the judgment of he
who have treacherously
their faith at the foot of

PHILADELPH
Extract of a letter from
of the brig Molly, of
owners, dated
St. Johns, (
"I sailed from St. P
23d ultimo, on the 2
under the lee of Marti
by his Britannic maje
menes, capt. Edward W
on board with my pape
tained a prisoner. A p
six or eight men was se
and two of my people
board the ship; the bri
for this place, where sh
Since my first being pu
I have not been allowe
the brig on any pretence
munication with any
her. After being kept
the ship for 13 days, bei
on a cruize, I was tw
shore here without me
cept the cloaths I had on
forejudge of my first ap
having been denied the
board the brig, even for
"I immediately app
Hall, who acts as deput
States in the absence of
appointed by our govern
the United States, who
we with money or wha
"This is now the 3d
on shore and have not ye
an audience, owing to th
ricans brought in here a
"It is not in my powe
sult of this business; bu
from appearances, it is
for us. In the first place
orders to send all vessel
they may fall in with fr
Guadaloupe. Secondly,
none taken, but what eit
is condemned—in many
the next place, they hav
up in the harbor, strippe
sails on shore, and sen
shore on board to take c
am not allowed to go nig
have liberty still to rema
supercargo has not yet
come on shore. All thi
faithful and loving frien
"It is more than lik
detained here two month
is hardly an instance of
sel getting away from thi
ing carried in."

e was not u ... tion
e table, calling ... creta
ry for a statement ... exp
ts to and from G. Britain
dencies, that I had any suspic
e opposed. When that call
egan to presume an opposi
led, & that the opposition wo
ed on the supposed effect wh
on of the measure now un
, would have on the reven
brought particularly into vi
after in the form of a preface
on on this same subject offe
eman from Maryland.
re told then, that our impo
t Britain and her dependenci
annually to 25,000,000 of d
hat at the average rate of duty
t. the revenue w... ld of cour
d to the amount of 5,000,000
That the revenue will be partia
by the proposed measure is re
ted; and if it should be affecte
extent, as to retard the exti
of the national debt, a sing
d the time fixed by law for its
ption, I would certainly regret
rely. No person in this countr
more anxiously to see that deb
myself. But, sir, I don't b
ffect on the revenue will be b
so great as has been stated.—
ge duty on imports from Britai
l believe, amount to 20 per cent
ore the defalcation in the reve
ot be so great as has been stated
tting that we do not import from
tries. But it is to be suppose
enterprize and industry of th
are to be wholly paralized by
re? Will they lay up their ves
ir docks, and shut up their mo
r chests? No, sir, when they
elves excluded by law from Bri
ets, they will resort to other
and no doubt they will find goods
our purposes quite as well as
he gewgaws we get from Eng.
quite as many as we will be able
ney to purchase.
[...egg's *Speech to be continued.*]

From the Boston Centinel.

...he Non Intercourse Bill.

...o first duty to serve our country,
first pleasure to find our efforts have
...isapplied or unavailing. Phocion
...of success to his labours, but he re
...action from conviction that his coun
...eftable to direct.

...ho predicts the future from the past,
the connection between our just esti.
...eight among the nations of the earth,
...perity of our commercial enterprize,
...ble to consider the restriction of our
indifference or composure. While
...toils at the carnage of war, the po.
...s our prosperity in a great degree to
of Europe. While these have de
maritime power of some nations and
occupied the seamen of others, we
...d of their necessity. We have been
...o every attempt of adventure, and
...e great part of the trade of the
...r bold and persevering efforts. The
...ce (if we neglect our fortunes) must
...ict our enterprizes by the necessary
of countries exchanging arms for
...king in the relations and habits of
and friendship to recover from the
...ot war. Our revenue will decrease
...le and we must return to the stoll,
regular state of natural progress.

...is so evident, is it not our duty to
...endly intercourse with all the nati.
...orld, and while we contribute to
...make them tributary to our wants.
...vement of present opportunities de.
...inguishment of our debts; the in.
...he arts, the embellishment of our
...en, on the return of peace, through
...will be restricted, and our revenue
...et from the ease with which we
...e all our important pursuits, we
...our relative consequence. We shall
reduced by the loss of men, and
the exactions of debt; and indus.
...eet a reward, and enterprize may
...ut a domestic shackle.
...sentiments, I have hazarded my
...impolicy of a bill prohibiting our
...h Great Britain. I expressed also
...measure might lead to worse con.
...he decrease of trade and revenue,
...ent defenceless situation terminate
...of war. The Chronicle politici
...toiling as assiduously to ruin their
...et Washington labored to save it,
...could not be the sentiments of
...and falsely ascribed them to the
It again is evident, that those
...o seek popularity by delusion, are
...and the open honest declaration of
...n party confirms every sentiment
...HOCION.
... Feb. 10, when I was throwing
...pinions on the impolicy of a *Non-*

Intercourse bill, Mr. Nicholson, one of Mr. Jefferson's confidential partizans, was delivering them as important truths on the floor of Congress. He stated that a discontinuance of the trade of this country with England would involve the merchant in bankruptcy, sacrifice the staple produce of our country by the want of a market, deprive us of many of the comforts and some of the necessaries of life, *and diminish our annual revenue nearly five millions of dollars.* He added that it was probable such a measure would instigate the English to capture every American ship upon the ocean, or if she should acquiesce, we must finally render ourselves ridiculous to Europe, by a necessary relaxation and abandonment of our own measures.

These are the sentiments of one of the friends and advisers of Mr. Jefferson.

They are fortified equally by experience and reflection. They are also the sentiments of a man from Maryland. The interest of New-England is basely deserted by those Northern demagogues who pretend to be the friends of the people. Her trade, her commerce and of consequence her agriculture, are all abandoned to gratify the spleen of a few men, who are willing to shew their resentment, at our expence. Our democratic representatives readily assent, and nothing but the conscience of a friend of Mr. Jefferson, from Maryland, is to save us.

Though Mr. N. has in part supported the schemes of his friends, let it be remembered, that he has honestly declared, that a general non-intercouse bill, would prove destructive to our country, to all its interests, commercial and agricultural.—Compare this declaration, fellow citizens, with the false assertions and delusive arguments of the Chronicle, with the writings of men, who would eagerly "build their greatness on their country's ruin." They must be knaves, or fools, and if either, are they deserving of your confidence? Pitiful and mean, in their resentment, they ought to meet the scorn and contempt of a generous, high minded people. They cannot demand the reparation of injuries with spirit, they cannot repel aggression with courage. If such men are to controul the destinies of our country, we may regard it as the judgment of heaven on a people, who have treacherously appostatized from their faith at the foot of an infidel.

PHOCION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

Extract of a letter from captain Wheldon, of the brig Molly, of this port, to his owners, dated

St. Johns, (Antigua) Feb. 7.

"I sailed from St. Pierres. (Mart.) the 23d ultimo, on the 25th was brought to under the lee of Martinique, and boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship Hippomenes, capt. Edward Wolcombe, and taken on board with my papers, where I was detained a prisoner. A prize master, with six or eight men was sent on board the brig and two of my people were brought on board the ship; the brig was then ordered for this place, where she has since arrived. Since my first being put on board the ship I have not been allowed to go on board the brig on any pretence, or to have communication with any person belonging to her. After being kept a prisoner on board the ship for 13 days, being the whole time on a cruize, I was two days ago put on shore here without money or cloaths, except the cloaths I had on. You may therefore judge of my first appearance on shore, having been denied the liberty of going on board the brig, even for my cloaths.

"I immediately applied to Mr. John Hall, who acts as deputy agent for the U. States in the absence of Mr. Rose, who is appointed by our government as agent for the United States, who was ready to serve me with money or whatever else I want.

"This is now the 3d day I have been on shore and have not yet been able to gain an audience, owing to the number of Americans brought in here almost every day.

"It is not in my power to know the result of this business; but if we may judge from appearances, it is not very favorable for us. In the first place, the cruizers have orders to send all vessels in for trial, which they may fall in with from Martinique or Guadaloupe. Secondly, there are few or none taken, but what either vessel or cargo is condemned—in many instances both. In the next place, they have taken my vessel up in the harbor, stripped her, carried the sails on shore, and sent people from the shore on board to take care of her, while I am not allowed to go nigh her. My people have liberty still to remain on board. The supercargo has not yet been permitted to come on shore. All this is from our true, faithful and loving friends!!

"It is more than likely that I shall be detained here two months at least, as there is hardly an instance of a master of a vessel getting away from this sooner, after being carried in."

From the same to the same, dated Feb. 10.

"I yesterday obtained permission to go on board the brig. The agent for the man of war has just informed me that the brig is libelled and must have a trial.

"The cruizers have positive orders to take all vessels from any French port.—This harbor is therefore full of prizes, or as they term it, *detained Americans!*"

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12.

The house of representatives are still almost exclusively occupied with the discussion of Mr. Gregg's resolution relative to a non-importation of goods from Great Britain.

On Monday, Mr. Clark, Mr. Eppes, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Macon spoke against the resolution.

On Tuesday, Mr. Macon having concluded his remarks, was followed by Mr. G. W. Campbell and Mr. Jackson.

Messrs. Eppes and G. W. Campbell declared themselves in favor of strong and decided measures, though against Mr. Gregg's motion. Mr Jackson had not finished his remarks when the house adjourned, and had not declared himself definitely in favor of the resolution, or of any other particular measure, though he avowed that he was impressed with the necessity of vigorous measures.

Messrs. Clark, Nicholson and Macon did not avow the particular measures they were in favor of pursuing.

The SENATE on Monday took into consideration the resolution which has for some time, been on their table, prohibiting the importation into the U. S. of certain articles from G. Britain. This measure was supported by General S. Smith and Mr. Bayard.

The bill introduced, by Mr. Adams, relative to foreign ministers, has been disagreed to, under the impression that full powers are to be found in the laws of nations, to meet the cases contemplated by the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 10.

The committee of Claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of the representative of Baron Beaumarchais, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Thursday.

TUESDAY, March 11.

Mr. Gregg from the committee on public lands, reported on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the Indiana and Mississippi territories, praying for the right of pre-emption to the lands on which they are settled. The report was unfavorable to the petitioners.

Mr. Gregg from the same committee, reported on the petition of sundry settlers in Washington county, in the Mississippi territory. The report was in favor of granting school lands, and opposed to exonerating claimants from the expence of having their surveys executed.

CHILICOTHE, February 20.

We understand the governer has received an express from Mad river, from major Moore, captain Moore and captain M'Pherson, along with some depositions taken on oath, which state that the Shawney Indians are preparing for war; that the *war belts* are passing amongst them; that their tomahawks are painted and feathered; that they are embodied at Stoney creek, and at White river, and are now in council at Greenville, where it is feared they will strike a *war post* in their council, this being the determined signal for war; that a small settlement on Stoney creek, consisting of about eight families, from their fears had armed for defence, but had fled into Mad river settlement.

It appears from this express that the Shawneys are preparing for war, but it does not appear that it is intended against the white people: It may be intended against the Indian tribes over the Mississippi.

Proper measures will, we have no doubt, be taken to ascertain their intention, and such prudential means used as will quiet the fears of our defenceless citizens, if the alarm should be groundless, and preparations used to ward off any attempt to disturb our quiet, should this weak and restless tribe of Indians be urged by any foreign emissaries, to involve themselves in what will ultimately prove their entire ruin.

Since writing the above, we learn that second express has arrived from Mad river, with dispatches for the governor and that gen. Kenton, maj. Moore, capt. M'Pherson and a Mr. M'Ilvain, went to the Indian council but could not get admittance; they had, however, a conversation with about eighteen Indians who met them at some distance from the council house. The Indians received a few strings of white wampum; professed friendship for the white people, but at parting manifested hostile views, by giving their left hands, &c. The above gentlemen are fearful of consequences; but nothing appears certain as to the views or object of the Indians.

We are informed the governor has sent a message or speech to the chiefs, with a large fine belt of white wampum, and has give such instructions as will it is hoped, in a few days bring news that will restore the public quiet. We are also led to believe, that orders have issued to Brig. G. Whiteman, of Green county, how to prepare and act, if necessity should require it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Our papers of last evening bro't no foreign news; but by a gentleman from Washington who was in company with Mr. Madison this morning, and who received the intelligence from him, we are sorry to learn, what may be depended upon; that Bonaparte has been completely victorious; that an armistice has been agreed on; that during the armistice the Tyrol country, the Venetian states, the two Austrias, and Carnolia, are given up to France—that the remainder of the Russian army has liberty to return to Russia; the king of Prussia has granted the French army leave to march thro' his territories, to attack the English and Russian forces at Hanover. This evening's mail will probably give us the particulars.

The following extract of a letter is from an officer of his Majesty's ship Acasta.

"*H. M. Ship Acasta, at Sea, Jan. 9. 1806. Lat. 14, N. Long. 47, W.*

"Sir John Duckworth, when off Cadiz, in the Superb, received intelligence of the famous Rochefort squadron being off Madeira. He immediately sailed in quest of them*—and we followed as soon as our dispatches were delivered to Lord Collingwood whom we were obliged to seek up the Mediterranean. We joined Sir John on Saturday 14th December, and the same day looked into Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, but found that the enemy had left it twenty days. Cruizing between Teneriffe and Madeira, on the 22d we fell in with the Arethusa, whose convoy had been dispersed on the 16th by the same squadron in lat. 46. We were now to look for them to the northward; but early in the morning of Christmas day, they very unexpectedly made their appearance to windward, coming down, and we must ever lament that the early day light prevented their falling right in among our squadron. Though possessed of the superiority of a three decker, they immediately hauled their wind, and I am sorry to say, in spite of all our exertions to the contrary, completely succeeded in their endeavours to shun the contest.

"There was all the forenoon very little wind to us, whereas we had the vexation to see them enjoying and profiting by a constant, tho' light breeze, and frequently favored by flaws which compelled them to take in their royals and top-gallant studding sails, at the same time that our ships had not steerage way. A fresh breeze which had previously almost taken them out of sight, reached us about 1 P. M. and the Admiral, supported by the Spencer, Agamemnon, and Amethyst, appeared at least to keep way with the enemy; the rest of the squadron, which are any thing but flyers, and this ship once esteemed for sailing but now sails most execrably, were soon out of sight astern; as for us we saw no more of the Frenchmen next day, but the Superb gained on them fast and by 2 P. M. of the 26th was within two gun shots of the sternmost, but seeing no support in sight, except the ships mentioned above, and the nearest of them 8 miles off, the admiral was reluctantly compelled to abandon all further pursuit. This was off Palma and the Frenchmen were left steering about SSW. The Amethyst was immediately dispatched for England, we went to the Cape de Verds, where not finding the enemy, the Powerful was sent away to the East Indies. Thus the admiral wisely provided against any contingency, and it is to be hoped that Mons. Allemand will not easily find the shelter of a harbor; if he has come this way, he will soon find more than his match, and surely that extraordinary fortune which has hitherto attended him, is not to last for ever.

"So sanguine were the admiral's expectations, that on the morning we fell in with the enemy, he communicated his sentiments by the telegraph, sending the compliments of the season, and congratulating the squadron on the prospect before them."

* Squadron.—Superb 74, Sir J. T. Duckworth; Canopus 80, Admiral Louis; Donegal 74, Powerfull 74, Spencer 74, Agamemnon, 64 and Amethyst frigate.

DIED, on Saturday evening last, at Dumfries, after a short illness; much lamented by a numerous acquaintance, the Rev. SAMUEL KEMPE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to the Sales at the Vendue Store, TO-MORROW, at ten o'clock,

A New Piano Forte, warranted.

ALSO,

Some Houshold Furniture;

Among which are,

Sophas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia

8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange-peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has on hand,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13. 3tawtm

E. LANPHIER,

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Materials for Millenery;

Consisting of

Plain and figured Lutestring, Mantua, and Satin Ribands

Plain and figured Crapes, of different colors

Garlands, Wreathes, Bunches, and Sprigs of Artificial Flowers

Some very elegant Silver Trimmings, and Feathers, suitable for the approaching season.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend upon the strictest attention paid to their orders.

King street, March 11. d1w

I WANT TO EMPLOY

A Journeyman Baker:

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman.* A single man would we preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

Sale at Public Auction.

On SATURDAY next, will be Sold, in Fee-Simple, (clear of every incumbrance whatever)

Two Lots of Ground, on King-street, opposite the property of R. T. Hooe and Co. and near the diagonal street—and

Three Lots on Fayette-street, opposite the dwelling of Mr. Jonathan Pancost.—The above property will be sold on a liberal credit.

Immediately afterwards,

Will be Sold, on 3 and 6 months credit,

One hundred and fifty thousand of well burnt BRICKS, in lots of fifty thousand each.

William Myers,
Richard Lewis.

March 11. dst

JEWELLERY.

Just arrived in town, and may be procured on application at Mr. JOHN SELLERS, musical instrument maker, in Prince street, near Water street,

An elegant assortment of JEWELLERY—
Also, *a variety of* GOODS *in the* FANCY *line*—

Among which are the following Articles:

Fashionable split Straw Bonnets, of superior quality; Fans; Tortoise Shell Combs; Silk Stockings; Shoe Bows; Pocket Books; Silk Sleeves; Epaulets, &c. &c.

As the person who has the above Goods will only remain two or three days in town, the ladies and gentlemen are requested to be early in their applications.

March 11. d3t

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen;

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the to every age and conexcellence and of this being suited contrary, a particular situation, and also its contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are, given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES;

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, no burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itchings and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next spring, about 14 and an half hands high, rough shod before, a snip on the end of her nose rubbed with the waggon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expences if taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col. February 3. 1aw

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, of a superior quality,

20 barrels New England Rum,

Landing from schooner FAVORITE, *Capt* Hall, *from* BOSTON, *and for sale, by*

Lawrason & Fowle.

March 12. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the [illegible] house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the *Mine Tract.*

James Keith, *Trustee.*

March 12. dts

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD MILCH COW.

Apply to the PRINTER.

March 11. e6t

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller, King Street.*

- The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama in five acts.
- The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
- The Sixty-third Letter a Musical Farce.
- The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
- Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
- Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T. Dibden.

ON HAND

- Carr's Northern Summer.
- ——— Stranger in France.
- Wakefield's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland.
- Pennsylvania Farmer.
- Gifford's residence in France.
- Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)
- ——— Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
- Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)
- Anacharsis Travels, four vols. (calf and gilt)
- Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols and Atlass.
- Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the second, two volumes, folio.
- Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
- Furgason's Rome.
- Rollin's Antient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.
- Hoole's translation of Orlando Furioso, from the Italian, of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (calf gilt).
- Revised Code of Virginia Laws.
- Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
- Hening's New Virginia Justice.
- Letters of Curtius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
- Letters of the British Spy.
- Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
- Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account Books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationary, &c. &c.

N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.

February 24. d

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his store to king street, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's* *where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ship *Shepherdess*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass. Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinth Roots. Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Pease, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden sheers and best Pruning Knives—On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoaking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.

February 12. d1w.1awtM

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.